

NIVELLE OUT-GENERALS HINDENBURG; CHOOSES BATTLEFIELD

foodstuffs, the Field Marshal declares:

"I am therefore quite unable to see how the food situation can be made the ground for strikes by workers while our present position on the western front, which must be fought out there, demands an undiminished production of war supplies of all kinds. This is the first task and takes precedence over all others."

"Every strike, however small, may be the means of an unjustifiable weakening of our defensive force and is an inexcusable crime against the fighting forces, especially the men in the trenches who bleed in consequence."

A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam says that von Hindenburg concludes his message by asking Gen. Groener to see that all means are employed to continue the production and despatch of arms and munitions, and also to have the necessary explanation given the armament workers to that end which, "in my opinion, appears the principal condition for attaining our great aim."

German Chancellor Refuses to Arbitrate the Strikes.

COPENHAGEN, April 21.—According to the Berlin Vorwaerts, the German continues everywhere in Berlin, and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's reply to a deputation of workers from the Deutsche Waffen- und Munitions-Fabrik of Berlin, headed by Hugo Haase, President of the Central Committee of the new Independent Socialist Democratic Party, was a declaration to assume the task of arbitrator. Twenty thousand workers in four factories in Greater Berlin therefore decided to continue their strike.

10,000 GERMAN CHILDREN TO BE FED IN DENMARK

Physician Offers to Pay Expenses There for Six Months After War.

COPENHAGEN, April 21.—A Berlin despatch says that a Danish physician has offered 1,000,000 kroner to the Berlin Municipal Council with which to send about 10,000 Berlin children to Denmark. The children will be kept in the northern kingdom for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

CHURCHILL WANTS U. S. FORCE SENT TO FRANCE

Former First Lord of British Admiralty Believes It Would Encourage Allies.

LONDON, April 21.—Winston Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, now himself in khaki, wants an American expeditionary force sent to France as soon as possible—simply for the effect the presence of Americans would have on the Allied forces.

"Of course, I can express only my personal opinion," he said to-day, "but it seems to me certain that the presence of even a single American division on the battlefields of France or Flanders this year would exercise influence and afford encouragement out of all proportion to the actual number of men employed."

TWO WOMEN JOIN NAVY AT ALBANY RECRUIT STATION

ALBANY, April 21.—Two women were sworn in as women in the United States Navy at the recruiting station here to-day. Mrs. Philip W. Weber, wife of a first class quartermaster at the Schoenewald recruiting station, will receive the same rank as her husband and be paid \$66 a month and expenses.

Miss Nan Clark of Albany will be rated as a second class yeoman at a salary of \$44 a month. Both have been active in obtaining recruits.

Austin, Nichols & Co's
SUNBEAM COFFEE

The World's Best BECAUSE:
The choicest coffee grown. Always uniform. Makes the richest, smoothest and most delicious drink. You'll like it better than what you now use. Guaranteed to please you perfectly or you can take it back and get your money.
ORDER FROM YOUR GROCER. INSIST ON "SUNBEAM."



ROOSEVELT GIVES HIS REASONS FOR VOLUNTEER CORPS

Firmly for Universal Service—His Division Would Only Supplement It, He Says.

Col. Roosevelt struck back to-day at those who have been using his plan for raising a division of troops as an argument against obligatory service. He reiterated strongly his demand for universal obligatory service coupled with a plea that while this compulsory system was being made operative a volunteer force be sent abroad.

"I do not want to be put in the position of saying to my fellow countrymen, 'Go to the war,' he declared. 'I want to be in the position of saying 'Come to the war; I am going with you.'"

"I wish we already had universal military training in this country. But we are as Great Britain was when the war broke out. She had disregarded Lord Roberts' advice to have universal military service. She was very wrong in doing that."

"But it would have been a capital mistake if when the war broke out she had declined to send a small military expedition at once to Belgium, and had refused to accept volunteers from Canada and Australia—on the plea that she then intended to do nothing except in accordance with the theory of obligatory military service."

"With all my heart I approve of the President's plan for universal obligatory service—both for the present war and as our permanent policy. This plan will give us the army we must have eighteen months hence. But we ought to treat as a necessary supplement to this plan the utilizing of volunteers who would not be reached under the obligatory plan—who will not and ought not to be asked to volunteer in the regular army or the National Guard; but who will come forward eagerly to serve if they are to be sent abroad at the earliest possible moment."

"The obligatory service idea is capital to make those serve who ought to do something, and we ought not to let it be twisted into preventing those who ardently desire to serve from serving—even although they would be exempt from serving under the obligatory law."

The Colonel was asked how he felt toward Germany.

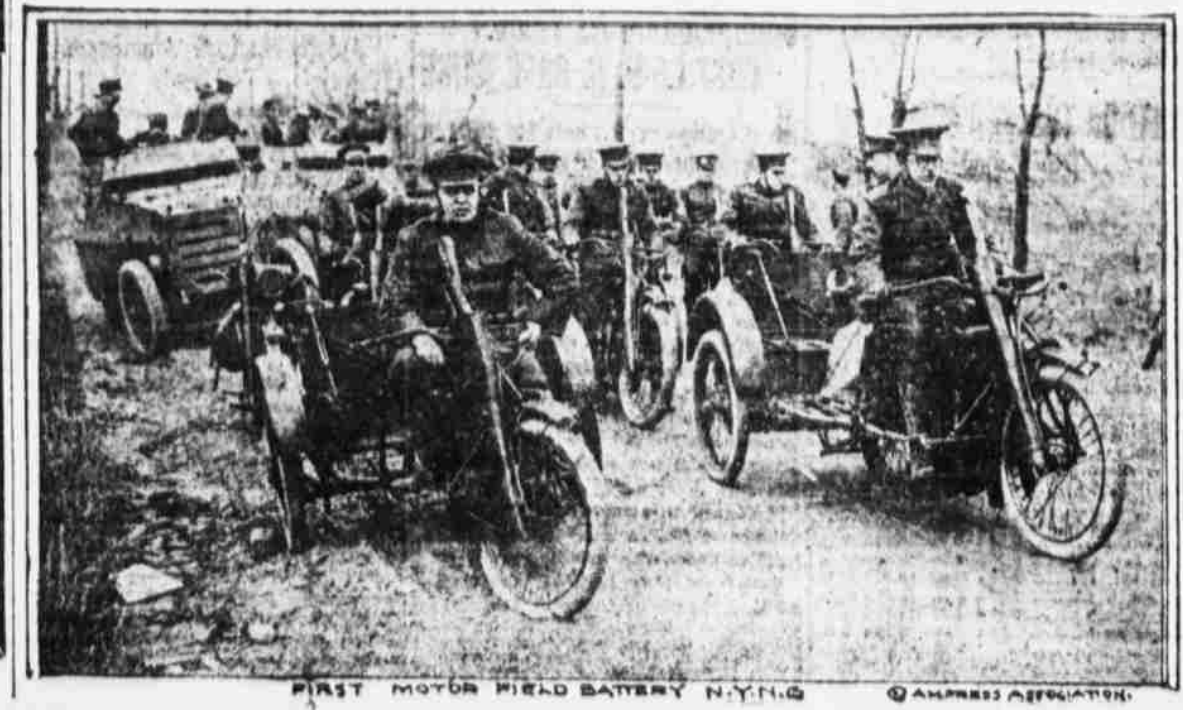
"I am utterly against any 'Hymn of Hate' in this country as against any nationality," he exclaimed. "Let us have our 'Hymn of Hate' against that system of organized tyranny which has made Germany a menace to the world—as a sequence of itself becoming the evil genius of what was best and noblest in the German character. We are fighting in the spirit of Andre Hofer and of those Germans who led the fight against the tyranny of Napoleon France—when we now rally the free peoples of the world against tyrannical militarism, which would destroy all freedom."

"Once we have destroyed that tyranny we shall hail the Germans as our brothers and we shall eagerly hope to admit them to the fellowship of free peoples."

11,400,000 Lake Steamship Is Launched at Toledo.
TOLEDO, O., April 21.—The steamer Horace S. Wilkinson was launched here to-day. The Wilkinson is 809 feet over all. Her gross tonnage is 7,700. The vessel cost \$1,460,000.

Holland to Remain Strictly Neutral.
WASHINGTON, April 21.—Holland has formally notified the State Department that it will maintain a strict neutrality between Germany and the United States.

First Motor Field Battery of the National Guard Of New York, Lined Up Ready for Marching Order



BOYS PLANTING CROPS ALL OVER AMERICA

Two Thousand Little Scouts March Past White House on Way to City Farm.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Two thousand khaki-clad boy scouts, carrying rakes, hoes and spades, paraded past the White House to-day on their way to the 300-acre plot near the Potomac River loaned by the Government to be cultivated by the boys as a big vegetable garden.

An army of Boy Scouts "to fight in furrows and who may thus win the war before those who would fight in the trenches can get started," was the appeal of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Vrooman to the Scouts.

"The only kind of bullets we can shoot during the next few months are bread bullets," Vrooman said. "Let's go to it!"

U. S. WILL HOIST FLAGS OF FRANCE AND BRITAIN

Foreign Banner to Float for First Time Over Public Buildings at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—For the first time in history, flags of a foreign nation are to fly from a public building in Washington.

French and British flags will be displayed on either side of the American flag over the entrance to the State, War and Navy Department Building while the British and French War Commissions are in Washington. Flagstaffs for the purpose are being erected to-day.

EIGHT MORE NORWEGIANS KILLED BY SUBMARINE

Steamer Bergengut Is Torpedoed and Sunk and the Norden Is Captured.

CHRISTIANIA, April 21.—Eight Norwegian citizens lost their lives in the torpedoing by a German submarine of the Norwegian steamer Bergengut, announced to-day.

It was also announced that the Norwegian steamer Norden had been captured by the Germans and taken to Cuxhaven.

The Norden was of 776 tons, owned by Fred Olsen of Christiania.

YEWOMEN KEEP SKIRTS.

Won't Have to Wear Trousers as British Sisters Do.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Alarmed yewomen of the United States Navy were restored to equality to-day when Uncle Sam decided they wouldn't have to wear trousers after all because they were in the navy. Disregarding the sartorial departure of British yewomen, the United States sailor girls will wear: Blue skirt, white shirtwaist with rolling "V" neck, blue sailor straw hat, with black band inscribed in gilt "United States Naval Reserve for Yewomen," blue serge Norfolk jacket for cool weather, blue stockings and black shoes. They may wear all white in warm weather if they like.

Two Railways and Rolling Stock Seized by Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Mexican Government has seized the Tehuantepec Railway and the Vera Cruz-Alvarado Railway and the rolling stock and connecting tracks of the Vera Cruz terminal, Ambassador Fletcher reported to the State Department to-day.

Junior Naval Scouts' Battalion Passing City Hall In Review in Course of March to the Custom House



SLAYER DIES IN CHAIR AS FIGHT TO SAVE HIM WAS KEPT UP

(Continued from First Page.)

proceedings word that The Evening World had been told by telephone from the Warden's office that Van der Corput was to "be electrocuted any minute" was communicated to the lawyers and by them to the justices.

Justice Jenks left the bench and hurried to the telephone in his chambers. He came back swiftly and, speaking rapidly and with evident concern, said:

"The time is very short. Every moment is precious. There is no time for further discussion. We are as familiar with this case by now as are the learned counsel."

"The justices retired for a five-minute consultation and on their return Justice Jenks read the following memorandum:

"The motion for the writ is denied. We find the court has no power. Any attempt by indirection to stay the execution would be fruitless and an improper attempt to interfere with an Executive order."

"But," cried Mr. Lind, springing to his feet, "cannot the court instruct the warden that a fuller measure of justice may be attained if time is given to take the matter before the Court of General Sessions on a motion for a new trial Monday?"

Justice Jenks looked at his colleagues. They nodded.

"We will do that," he said, and hurried back to the telephone. When he came out he said he had talked with the warden and the Governor and told them the attitude of the court and asked for a postponement of the execution until Monday.

A few minutes after that Van der Corput was dead.

GUARDSMAN AND RESCUER KILLED BY TRAIN ON BRIDGE

Soldier and Man Who Ran Up to Warn Him of Danger Run Down at Enfield, N. H.

ENFIELD, N. H., April 21.—Joseph Harding of Lowell, Mass., a National Guardsman, and Ezra Lawrence of this town, were killed by a Boston & Maine freight train on a bridge near here to-day.

Harding, witnesses said, was sitting beside the track when a northbound train came in sight. Lawrence, who lived near the bridge, apparently thought the Guardsman was asleep and rushed to the structure to warn him. Both were instantly killed.

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HAIG WINS HOT BATTLE ALONG CAMBRAI FRONT; GAINS MADE BY FRENCH

(Continued from First Page.)

forces on in their greatest victory in general offensive since the war began.

It was the same strategic superiority that enabled the French to force the Germans' acceptance of the ground previously chosen by the French at the site of the battle of the Marne. In the same fashion, the French forced the Germans to accept the site of the present battle of the Aisne—on ground carefully selected by the French strategists from Soissons to Auberville.

Hindenburg's "strategic retreat" was for the purpose of forcing the French to accept battle on ground which the German staff had chosen before the Hindenburg line. That strategy has now failed. The French did not choose Hindenburg's line as the main point of their offensive.

Likewise all the wanton destruction in the pathway of the German retreat—all the razing of trees, farms and villages—done to interfere with the Allies' advance, has now proved utterly useless as a military step and completely unjustifiable.

The Battle of the Aisne is now in its sixth day. It will likely continue for weeks before a decisive moment is reached, according to the general impression among strategists at the front.

Along the forty odd miles of fighting line, there are three general sections where the topography of the country makes three natural divisions. To the left is the section from Soissons to Craonne, the center line between Craonne and Rheims, and the right is between Rheims and Auberville.

Information obtainable to-day was that these divisions are likely to undergo modifications, with the possibility always of a great extension of the front.

To-day the battle is raging everywhere along the three divisions with incredible fury. The great struggle subdivides itself into numerous smaller engagements. They may seem meaningless little or big clashes—but every one of them tend to a common objective fixed long before-hand.

Scarcely an hour of the day or night does not witness at some point either an attack or the repulse of a counter-attack. They are always indicated by a sudden rise to terrific intensity of the ceaseless artillery roll along fronts of one, two, three or more miles.

Although these battles are furious in their intensity, only the artillery is everywhere visible as the sign of the conflict—because the infantry fights its way forward under the cover of forests, ravines and valleys or slips through former German trenches.

The ability of the French to bombard without limit any point, at any time, is what permits the absolute certainty of an advance. Such a concentration of fire as the French pour in where they want it, completely wipes out every defensive device known to German genius or constructed by German labor since 1914.

But if the actual fighting battle-front does not reveal the presence of troops immediately to the rear, there is everywhere visible a titanic concentration of men, munitions and material. The valleys, woods and ravines are filled with cavalry, infantry, hatched batteries, munition trains, automobiles, trucks, cannon—all either advancing or waiting the word to dash to the front. There is movement everywhere.

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BERLIN WAR OFFICE REPORTS ARTILLERY BATTLE WITH FRENCH

Repeats the Daily Claim That "The Enemy Attacks Failed"—Fighting Near Arras.

BERLIN, April 21 (via London).—"Yesterday afternoon," says the official statement issued to-day by the German army headquarters staff, "strong artillery firing was commenced on the whole River Aisne front and also in the Champagne. On the Chemin des Dames and in the Champagne enemy attacks failed."

"Between Loos and the Arras-Cambrai railway line there was a gradual increase in the artillery bombardment."

Among others who greeted the boys at the Custom House were Mr. and Mrs. James R. Sheffield, Gen. Daniel R. Appleton and several other officers of the navy and the National Guard.

While the Junior Naval Scouts were mobilizing at Columbus Park, the Junior American Guard called 1,300 boys to the ranks at Howling Green. They marched from Howling Green up Broadway to the City Hall, detouring through the financial district. Their organization is distinct from the Junior Naval and Marine Scouts and is an all military body.

The Junior Scouts in command of the city. Five thousand mothers, sisters and other relatives were on hand to greet the young marchers as they reached the City Hall, led by the Ninth Coast Artillery band.

After a dress parade that was pronounced a remarkable demonstration of military skill for boys, Mr. Dowling planned a medal on fourteen-year-old Herman Maher, one of the Junior Scouts who last summer saved a chauffeur from drowning. Maher lives on Washington Heights.

Although the Junior American Guard is a national organization, the companies that marched to-day were from cities and towns in Eastern New Jersey and the five boroughs of New York City.

Others who reviewed the splendidly equipped young troops were Mr. Dowling, Mr. Rousseau, Public Service Commissioners William Huguevard and Henry W. Dodge, Major Monson Morris and Alderman Charles Delaney.

These gardens will be maintained for the instruction of the public, and persons interested are invited to call at any time during the business day and profit from available instruction.

SPUR FT. TOTEN TRAINING. Ladsberg, Thalman & Co. Furnish Employees Uniforms and Fare.

To encourage training in advance of the actual enrollment of President Wilson's first army of 600,000, Ladsberg, Thalman & Co. announced to their employees yesterday that every one of them who enrolled in the Port Totten Training Class, which meets every Saturday afternoon, would be provided with a complete uniform, including military shoes and transportation to and from Bayside, L. I. Twenty-six men enrolled. Two who were members of last year's class have been mentioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps. James Sprouts as a captain of infantry, and Harry E. Weyout as a captain in the Quartermasters Corps.

The Executive Committee of the class of which T. E. Lane of No. 145 Broadway is Chairman and Gordon Gordon in charge of transportation, has arranged to have men coming from Manhattan met at Bayside and transported to and from the fort free. The class is in charge of Lieut. R. D. Landers, of the Coast Artillery, under the supervision of Col. R. M. Haan.

Ten Days for Reviving Flag. Robert Hawkes, twenty-six years old, of No. 186 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, was sentenced to ten days in the Workhouse to-day by Magistrate Nauman in Gates Avenue Court for saying, "To hell with the army and the flag" when urged to enlist yesterday afternoon at Fulton Street and Ashland Place, Brooklyn.

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3,300 JUNIOR NAVAL SCOUTS AND GUARDS PARADE AND DRILL

One Set of Youngsters "Captures" Custom House While Second Marches to City Hall.

With flags flying and bands playing eighteen hundred members of the American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts marched through City Hall Park and down Broadway to the Custom House, where they deployed for battle at noon to-day, and after a few strategic moves were in full possession of the building. The parade and exhibition of tactics were to demonstrate the value of military training for boys too young for the army or navy, and the sturdy youngsters made an excellent showing.

As early as 9 o'clock the boys began marching toward the mobilization centre at Columbus Park, Baxter and Mulberry Streets, and in the park inclosure they drilled in sight of thousands of Italian residents of the section while waiting for the start of the parade. When they finally started out hundreds of small boys followed them and these were quickly offered and organized into a recruit battalion.

Passing the City Hall the youngsters were reviewed by President Frank L. Dowling of the Board of Aldermen and Theodore Rousseau, Secretary to Mayor Mitchell. In perfect step and alignment, headed by the Catholic Protective Band and the band of Public School No. 21, the boys marched past "eyes right" to the reviewing officers.

At Wall Street the boys turned across to Broad and passed through the crowded curb market. All through the financial district they were enthusiastically cheered. The machines in their khaki uniforms were first in line, headed by Col. F. W. Irving and Commodore L. E. Trimm.

They were followed by the Naval Scouts in their white sailor uniforms, and in the rear came the recruit battalion, without uniforms.

The American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts were founded by the late Admiral George Dewey, who was Chief Naval Scout until the time of his death. He was succeeded by Admiral Benson in joint appointment with Daniel M. Bodeil, who was present to-day.

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